

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Daily American Telegraph, dated—

"PORTSMOUTH, VA., June 24, 1862.

"Bring out the big gun." "Old Chip," the hero of many battles, has been selected as the standard-bearer of the great Whig party. The nomination was received here with prodigious enthusiasm, and shortly afterwards, in honor of the same, a salute of 32 guns was fired from the railroad wharf. On yesterday afternoon, the Whigs of Norfolk fired 100 guns, amid such rejoicing and continued prolonged hurrahs.

"Such is the warm feeling here, and it is increasing in fervor. Many begin to reckon that 'Old Chip's' majority will equal, if not excel, 'Old Tip's' in 1840—so mote it be." Scott and Graham are the talismanic words with the people.

The sleep-of-war Cyane has just this moment arrived at the lower anchorage from Pensacola, and exchanged salutes with the Pennsylvania.

"Q. E. D."

The Staunton Spectator, a warm Fillmore paper, speaks as follows:

"The most painful forebodings of the Democratic party have been realized by the nomination of Winfield Scott, and in this section of country they are evidently considerably 'disgruntled.' They dread 'Old Chepultepec,' and well they may. On the 15th of next November he is destined to achieve at the ballot-box a victory more brilliant, overwhelming, and complete than any that has marked his splendid and triumphal military career."

The Leesburg Chronicle, ardently devoted to our estimable President, says:

"Never did we unfurl our banner to the breeze of popular favor with more confidence and certainty of success than we do under the leadership of that brave and famous General who was chosen by the Baltimore Whig Convention to head the present campaign. Who can doubt that he will prove as invincible in the political arena as he has been on the battle-field in defence of his country?"

"Surely the Democrats must calculate that the ingratitude of this republic is equal to their own in slighting the claims of the prominent men of their party. Men who have toiled and borne the 'heat and burden of the day' in their service have been cast aside for one whose name has seldom been heard out of his own State."

The Winchester Virginian, equally devoted to the same eminent statesman, says:

"Of Gen. Scott it may be said that the plain, unvarnished story of his life is his best eulogium. His years have been devoted to the service of his country, and his brow is encircled with the laurels of more glorious victories than that of any living man. The honor bestowed upon him in the nomination for the Chief Magistracy of the country is a tribute to his long and brilliant services that no one can pronounce unwarranted. If it hold good that the faithful execution of a public trust, through a lifetime of active exertion, entitles one to reward, then the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency has not been improperly conferred."

"A better nomination for the Vice Presidency could not have been effected. We may claim the honor of having suggested Mr. Graham's name several months ago. Taking the ticket altogether, we regard its success in November next as a fixed fact."

The Presidential Canvass.

On our own side the prospects of success are cheering. We have a leader who has so often come triumphantly to the aid of the Union, and who now supporting him will enter the field with the prestige of triumph already in advance to herald the accession of new glories. Firm and united, the trend of this mighty host, shaking the solid earth, will be heard in responsive reverberations throughout all parts of the land. The torn banners of England, borne from the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, amid the roar of artillery and the thunders of Niagara's cataract; the trophies of conquest making a path of glory from Vera Cruz to the city of Montezuma—flags that once floated over the heights of Cerro Gordo, at Churubusco, and on the battlefields of Chippewa—these, the memorials of former victories in war, may go with the advancing array of the Whig phalanx as signals and assurances of a triumph now to be achieved in peace.

As the campaign opens, and the canvass proceeds, we may be sure that all holding the ascendency of Whig principles important to the country will be found in compact order, moving onward to the great end in view, with a resolved purpose to vindicate the cause for which they contend by making it thoroughly their own. The selection of Gen. Scott as the Whig leader in this struggle was a tribute to his great services to his country; and it was fairly made, by a Convention of high-minded gentlemen, from among competitors whom any man might be proud to be classed with. He stands, too, upon a platform of principles with which our cause is identified. In sustaining him we sustain them; and we sustain them under the prospect of success calculated to inspire the highest hopes.

This assurance, as it grows wider and deeper from day to day, may be regarded as the groundwork of a strong feeling of enthusiasm throughout the country, which must go on to increase as the issue draws nearer and nearer.

[Baltimore American.]

"What do they in the North?"

In the State of New York all is right! The nominees and the platform of our Convention will be faithfully sustained.

Among the most ardent of Mr. Fillmore's friends was the Lockport Courier; yet it comes to the support of Scott and Graham in a true and manly spirit. General Scott, it remarks, "is and ever has been strongly identified with the principles of the Whig party, and lost no time in placing himself upon the platform of principles as adopted by the National Convention—the last man in the Union to place himself upon a platform of principles for fraudulent purposes, to be considered of no binding force." His name is a tower of strength, and it will inspire confidence in the hearts of the people. And of Mr. Graham it truly remarks that "he is one of the brightest ornaments of the party."

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This road was formally opened on Monday last to the town of Fairmont, in Marion county, Virginia—one hundred and twenty-three miles west of Cumberland, three hundred and two miles from Baltimore, and only seventy-three miles from Wheeling! How near to a glorious termination! How sudden and striking will be the effects upon travel and commerce of the opening of this road clear to the river's margin! How vastly profitable to Baltimore! And through what a magnificent country will it pass! The mind is lost in admiration when we contemplate the facts before us. But success to our neighbors of Baltimore, for the prize is not beyond the deserts of their enterprise.

New Methodist Episcopal Church South.

We are informed that the corner-stone of a new Methodist Church South is to be laid in Leesburg, Virginia, on our coming national anniversary. The large sum of six thousand dollars was contributed in Leesburg alone for its erection.

Mons. Petit, the inventor of a new aerial machine, has announced his intention to make a balloon ascension on horseback, during the celebration of the Fourth of July, in New York.

GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, in Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practicing law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to South Carolina.

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THE BRITISH HAD BEEN BEATEN WITH THEIR OWN WEAPON—THE BAYONET.

The valor and skill of the Boy-General of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her world-renowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered itself with glory."

The battle of Lundy's Lane (or Niagara) as it is frequently called, was fought on the 26th of July, 1814. Just two weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset, and continued until midnight. Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over the veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest-fought battle of the war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it would be superfluous to recapitulate the events of that glorious day, familiar as they are to every American schoolboy. Where so many have gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be killed by a universal consent, the hero of Lundy's Lane."

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major general. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States."

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after left for Europe for the restoration of his health, and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of thanks.

In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four steamboats.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths.

After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army—"The General's course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on the battle-field; and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man—not only as the hero of battles, but as the hero of humanity."

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